CONGRESS.

The \$50,000 Civil Service Reform Appropriation Passed in the Senate.

TRUMBULL AND HIS PATRONAGE.

A Navy Department Investigation Ordered by the House.

SAVE THE PUBLIC LANDS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1872. THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL. Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., presented several enting the lumber interests of the Saginaw, on the way to Washington to protest against committee to give them an opportunity to be heard; but Messrs. Logan and Trumbul being absent he did not press the motion.

Mr. Anyshow, (rep.) of R. I., from the Committee on Printing, reported a, resolution, which was diopted, to print 12,000 additional copies of the lensus Report.

ensus Report.

Mr. Cole, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill to prode for mail service between San Francisco, Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands.

Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of lowa, from the Committee in Indian Amairs, reported, with amendment, the hill for the appraisement and sale of Kansas Indian ands in the State of Kansas.

Bill were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio—To provide for completing the collection of the United States direct ax of 1861. Also to provide for the redemption and ale of lands under the several acts levying direct axes.

sale of lands under the several acts levying direct taxes.

By Mr. Cole—Authorizing the establishment of mail service between the United States and Tamin and the Marquessa Islands in sailing vessels.

By Mr. NyE. (rep.) of Nev.—Appropriating \$100,000 for a government building in Carson, Nev.

By Mr. Hick, (rep.) of Ark.—For the improvement of the Weanth River, Arkansas.

By Mr. Harlan—For the relief of Red Bear, a chief of the Femblia tribe of the Chippewa Indians.

By Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of La.—Amendatory of the Enforcement act.

By Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Vi.—Relating to removals of causes from State courts.

Mr. Pomero, (rep.) of Kansas, called up the rule reported from the Committee on Rules some days ago, providing that hereafter petitions and memorials of State Legislatures shall be presented to the Secretary, and shall be entered on the Senator presenting them may request; and it was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when

ame up as the unfinished business,
Mr. Sherman reminded the Senate that the Tariff
ill had been set down for to-day, and said that he
rould insist on going on with it as soon as the pendng bill should be disposed of.
The pending question on the Appropriation bill
was on the amendment appropriating \$50,000 to be
expended by the President for the promotion of

was on the amendment appropriation 50,000 to be expended by the President for the promotion of Civil. Service Reform.

Mr. Trumbull. (rep.) of Ill., addressed the Senate on civil service reform. In reply to a remark made by Mr. Howe on Friday, he denied that he had ever forged political anathemas against the President of the United States or spoken disrespectfully of him. He had neither aboaed the President nor fawned upon him. He then spoke in general terms of the corrupt condition of the civil service, and argued that the bill introduced by him last year, prohibiting recommendations to office by members of Congress, would be one important measure of reform.

Mr. Carpenter, (rep., of Wis., asked him to leave gloomy generalities and come down to details.

Mr. Trumbull. replied that there was no lack of competent witnesses on the subject. He cited George William Curtis as an influential friend of the administration, and read at length from the testimony of ex-Secretary Cox as to civil sorvice abuses, specifying among other things the appointment of incompetent and immoral persons through the influence of members of Congress, the difficulty of getting such persons removed and the levying of assessments for political purposes.

Mr. Pomenoy said that Secretary Cox professed to have found great difficulty in removing incompetent employes in his department, but his successor turned out sixty-eight in four months.

Mr. Trumbull, then replied to Mr. Morton's statement, made some weeks since, that he (Mr. Trumbull) had recommended 103 persons for appointments to office since the advent of the present administration, having often been complained of by his constituents for refusing to recommend working the since the first year of Mr. Lincoln's administration had been given been complained to many way in reference to office; he had been surprised and somewhat indignant at hearing Mr. Morton say that he (Afr. Trumbull) was chief among those who had been

prion say that he (Mr. Trumoun) was composed who had been Hanging around the definition of course it would be no argument against will service reform. But it was not true. After saring Mr. Morton's statement he had written to took of the departments asking copies of all the commendations made by him, and the replies howed that his name did not appear at all in concetton with any such number as 103. He ame appeared oftener in the Post Office Department than in any other, but even there it appeared to the contract of the course of partment than in any other, but even there it ap-peared only intry times, although there were about two thousand postmasters in his State; and in most of these cases he had not recommended the appli-cants, but had merely endorsed their applications "Respectfully referred to the Postmaster General," or "Respectfully REFERRED FOR FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION." In reference to appointments Mr. CARPENTER said that Mr. Tumphull's conduct Seemed to have been

REPERBED FOR FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION,"
In reference to appointments Mr. Carpenter said
that Mr. Trumbull's conduct seemed to have been
just like his own, and asked whether he (Mr. Trumbull) thought there was anything wrong or corrupt
in it.

Mr. Trumrull—I do not think there is anything
wrong in what I did in reference to those papers,
but this is not what I referred to. I referred to
members of Congress going to the departments,
and, by importunity, getting persons appointed to
office.

office,
Mr. Carpenter—Did the Senator himself ever do
anything of that kind ?
Mr. Tsumbull—No, sir.
Mr. Carpenter—Nor did 1; nor do I believe any
Senator did.

Mr. Carpenter—Did the Senator himself ever do anything of that kind?

Mr. Taushull—No, Sir,

Mr. Carpenter—Nor did 1; nor do I believe any Senator did.

Mr. Trumbull. said that there was not a clerk appointed at his request in the Treasury Department, the State Department, the War Department, in the Papartment, in the State Department, and of those in the departments with whom his name was connected in any way there was no blood relation of his, though he had many, and no one related to him in any way except a pension agent, who was a brother of his decased wife, and a cousin of hers in the Agricultural Department. So far from wearying the departments with applications for appointments are nad written a letter more than a year and a and ago, in which he had given express notice that he never asked an appointment as a personal favor.

Mr. Trumbull then discussed the question of how the civil service could be reformed, and advocated the civil service could be reformed, and advocated the civil service could be reformed, and advocated the civil service with appointments by members of Congress and the prohibition of interference with appointments by members of Congress and the prohibition of interference with appointments by members of Congress and the prohibition of interference with appointments by members of the service he pleased—the power to elevate patriotem above party and

Mr. Pratt, (ep.) of Ind., said he would vote for the pending appropriation because the President asked for it, and because it was proper that the scheme adopted should have a fair trial. But he doubted the wiscom of the scheme and criticised it in many respects.

Mr. Scorr, (rep.) of Pa., read from the Constitution as to appointment of office, to show that Congress has the power to prescribe the method of appointing all officers, except diplomatic and consultar officers and indices proponted with the consent of the Senate and 50,000 appointed absolutely at the pleasure of the Supreme Court, the appointment of all these

Britty Thousand Off

motives of his feliow Senators in relation to appointments; therefore it was proper that his own record should be referred to. He (Mr. Morton) had also heard that Mr. Trumbull had personally urged upon the President the appointment of his brother. In law, Dr. Jayne, as a pension agent in Illinois, although it could only be made by removing General Bloomheld, a Union soldier.

THE \$10,000,000 OIL MONOPOLISTS.

an from Indiana.

question was taken on concurring in the iment adopted in Committee of the Whole, priating \$50,000 for civil service reform, and agreed to—yeas 25, nays 21.

—Messra. Ames, Anthony, Blair, Cole, Cooper, Coravis of W. Va., Edmunds, Ferry of Mich., Flanagan, Indusen, Hamilton of Md., Johnson, Keiloge, Kelly, of Me., Morton, Norwood, Nye, Pratt, Schurz, Sherrambull, Vickers and Wilson—25.

—Messra. Alcorn, Boreman, Caldwell, Chandler, J., Gilbert, Golditwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, ock, Harlan, Howe, Lewis, Osborn, Pomeroy, y, Spencer, Sprague, West, Windom and Wright—31.

question was on concurring in the amend-

ment repealing the law for the publication of the laws in the newspapers.

Mr. POMEROY moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost—yens 21; hays 22.

Mr. West, (rep.) of La., moved to adjourn, but yielded to Mr. Sherman, who said that the Senate had spent three weeks in debating a resolution for a committee or investigation and retrenchment, three weeks in debating the resolution to investigate the weeks in debating the resolution to investigate the three weeks in decating an Amnesty bill and three weeks in decating the resolution to investigate the saie of arms, and had passed no important bill but the Apportionment bill; while, on the other hand, the House had provided for the two investigations provided for by the Senate, had also passed eight Appropriation bills and an Amnesty bill and trainf bill, and was nearly ready to propose a Revenue bill, and was now holding the resolution fixing the day for final adjournment until the Senate should have finished its debates.

At ten minutes past six, without further debate, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, March 11, 1872.

and referred as follows:
By Mr. Starkweather, (rep.) of Conn.-For the relier of the officers and crew of the United States

By Mr. Morgan, (dem.) of Ohio-To abolish the grades of admiral, vice admi.al andrear admiral,

and to correct other abuses in the navv.

By Mr. Crossland, (dem.) of Ky.—Authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Ohio River at

of over \$2,000.

By Mr. Palmen, (rep.) of Iowa—To connect the elegraph system with the postal system. This is the Hubbard postal telegraph bill, as introduced by Mr. Ramsey in the Senate, with some modifications. Various railroad land grant bills were also introduced by the control of the c

Various railroad land grant bills were also introduced and referred.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS
bill introduced by Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, two or three Mondays since, came up after the call of States for bills, out no action was taken on it. The remainder of the morning hour was consumed by taking votes on dilatory motions.

Mr. Lowe, (rep.) of Kansas, moved to suspend the rules in order to introduce and nave considered a bill extending to March 3, 1877, the provisions of a land grant bill for Kansas.

On a division by tellers there was no quorum voting, and Mr. Lowe withdrew his motion.

SECKETARY ROBESON'S DEPAMERS.

and grant out for successions of the control of a division by tellers there was no quorum voting, and Mr. Lowe withdrew his motion.

SECMETARY ROBESON'S DEFAMERS.

Mr. BLAIR, (rep.) of Mich., offered a resolution, recting that certain charges had appeared in various newspapers of large circulation in New York and elsewhere calculated to affect injuriously the reputation of the Secretary of the Navy and to cast doubts on the integrity of the administration of the Navy Department, and providing for a select committee of five to investigate any irregularities charged, and to inquire generally into the administration of the affairs of the Navy Department during the incumbency of the present Secretary.

Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., presented in that connection a letter to himself from Secretary Robeson, asking him to withdraw all objections to the proposed inquiry.

The resolution was adopted without opposition.

the rules and adopt his resolution in regard to Mexico, as follows:—

Whereas Mexico, a neighboring and coterminous territory, is and has been in a state of revolution now for half a century; and whereas on our borders there are constant raids and inroads, more or less destructive to life and to the property of the people of these United States, thus demanding from our government protection and interposition; and whereas philanthropy, humanity and Christianity, thus shocked, ravoit from this continuous shedding of human blood in endless civil wars, which are depopulating the country and reducing the people thereof to barbarism; therefore, be it.

Resolved, the Senate concurring. That the fresident of the Senate and thes becaker of the House of Representatives appoint a joint committee of three from each body to devise the wisest and best policy to be pursued in relation to Mexico, and for the establishment of law and order on our borders.

ro, and for the establishment of law and order on our borders.

The motion was rejected—yeas 72, nay 90.

Mr. Halsey, (rep.) of N. J., moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill limiting the expenditure for the government building at Trenton, N. J., to \$250,000. Agreed to.

Mr. Starkweather presented a petition of the residents of Norwich, Conn., asking for a general reduction of the tariff duties to a revenue basis and a repeal of all duties on sait, coal and pig from.

MIXED SCHOOLS AND DRINKS.

Mr. Hereford, (dem.) of W. Va., moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution declaring it to be unconstitutional and a tyramical usurpation of power for Congress to attempt to force mixed schools on the States or to pass any law interfering with churches, public carriers or innkeepers. Rejected—\$428.50, nays \$7.

Mr. E. H. Roberts, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill appropriating \$200,000 for a government building at Utica, N. Rejected—\$61 to 51—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Y. Rejected—61 to 51—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The Senate amendment to the House bill for a government building at St. Louis was, on motion of Mr. Wells, (dem.) of Mo., non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was ordered.

ROBESON'S COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER announced as the select committee on the charges against the Secretary of the Navy Messrs. Biar, of Michigan; Sargeat, Peters, Voorhees and Warren.

Mr. Getz, (dem.) of Pa., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report on the propriety of abolishing all internal revenue laws and imposing taxes on the States in proportion to the population, which was agreed to.

A number of amnesty bills were presented and passed by unanimous consent, and without being read.

A CHECK ON THE LOBET.

A number of amnesty bills were presented and passed by unanimous consent, and without being read.

A CHECK ON THE LOBET.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohiq, asked and obtained consent to have an amendment to the Post Office bill considered in order, prohibiting all persons who have held office in any department of the government which required confirmation by the Senate from acting as agents or attorneys for the prosecution of claims before such department for two years after they have left the government employment.

Mr. Parsswowry, (rep.) of ill., from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to suppress the system of "straw bids" for carrying the mail, and providing that any person who has put in a bid and who then fasts to enter into a contract and to perform the service shall be deemed guilty of a misdement authorizing the Postmaster General to accept new sureties from contractors in place of existing sureties. Agreed to.

The bill as amended was then passed.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury after the 1st of April, 1872, to collect and receive one-third of the amount of customs duties on imports in United States legal tender notes. Rejected, 40 to 71.

Mr. EUTLER then moved that the rules be suspended and the bill brought before the House for consideration now.

The motion was rejected—yeas 59, nays 68, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Buck, (dem.) of Ky., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of war for a detailed statement as to the sales of arms and ordnance stores since June, 1855. Agreed to,

Mr. Killinger, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution declaring that the policy of granting subsidies in public lands to railroad and other corporations ought to be discontinued, and that every consideration now.

Are the repulse of granting subsidies in public lands to railroad and other corporations ought to be discontinued, and that every consideration flow.

The House then, at lour o'clock. Adoursed.

Price of Oil.

A large meeting of the New York Petroleum Association, composed of persons interested in the sale of petroleum, was held yesterday at 52 Fine street, to counsel as to the best means to combat the schemes of "The Southern Improvement Company," an association formed to purchase all the oil lands, refineries, &c., so as to control the trade in oil. H. H. Rodgers acted as chairman, and J. H. Wickes as secretary.

officers declared that the company originated in a desire of the railroad companies to increase the freights; that to accomplish it the railroad companies put the matter in the hands of Mr. Watson, who consulted producers and receivers, and that the company thus sprung the life with the object of uniting all the refining into life, with the object of uniting all the refining interests of the country and give the railway com-

ious to continue this as the centre for transportation.

William Byers, recently from Oil City, reported that the people in the oil regions were very enthusiastic and determined if possible to prevent the business being diverted to Pittsburg and Cleveland instead of New York. They had organized an association, with \$1,000,000 capital, to hold their oil for sale to the trade, and seemed determined that the monopoly should not control them. They also propose to control a large supply of oil, and then demand rebates and reasonable rate of freights from railroad companies. It is understood, he said, that the refining capacities of oil Creek and New York were amply sufficient for all purposes, and if they were not it could be soon increased.

Aff. Burron stated that his company—the Renfarm Weil Company—were opposed to the monopoly, and had notified their agents to hold the oil.

Mr. McCree, of the Southern improvement Company argument in favor of the company, which, he declared, intended to place all the refineres on the one platform and not to benefit any one. It is the intention of the company to sell oil, and not paper, at the lowest possible rates. The company will endeavor to keep petroleum at a fair price, and thus the producer will be benefited as well as the company and the refiner.

denvor to keep petroleum at a fair price, and thus the producer will be benefited as well as the company had formed a combination with Western refiners, and now wanted to take in the New York refiner, declared that the company had formed a combination with Western refiners, and now wanted to take in the New York refiners. He could see no good likely to result from connection with this large combination, which would prevent open combination. If he wanted to go out of the business he might unite with the company; but he wanted to conduct his own business. He offered a resolution, which was discussed, and, pending its adoption, the association adjourned and immediately reorganized as an open meeting of all persons engaged in the oil trade.

Mr. C. W. Burrow was called to the chair, when the resolution was again read.

Mr. McGer spoke against it.

Mr. RODGER shows a refining capacity of 6,000 three wells, refine it and expect to convey it to this city as cheap as it can be refined at the well or in New York. There was a refining capacity of 6,000 barrels in New York and 10,000 on Oil Creek—sufficient for the whole business.

J. C. McKay and argued against the monopoly, which has a capital of \$10,000,000 and in time could control the whole oil interests of the country, and, possibly, eventually establish refineries in European cities and completely abolish the refineries of this country.

Mr. Abbort said there were in the oil regions.

against it.

The meeting then adjourned and the Refiners' Association was again called to order to instruct its committee as to what proposition to make to the trade at Oil Creek. The resolutions referred to above, and which are as follows, were unaumously

adopted:—
Resolved, That the interest of the New York refiners and dealers is not in sympathy or interest with the Southern Improvement Company or any system of raircad or transportation rebate in treights or carrying charges.
Resolved, That the only sound and permanent base upon which to establish traicis by open competition, and to this end this meeting piedges its co-overation.

The committee—composed of H. H. Rodgers, M. N. Day, Jacob Goldsmith, — Fiemming and — Brown—at once left for Titusville on the adjournment of the meeting.

QUARANTINE INVESTIGATION.

The Sub-Committee on Commerce and Navigation esumed the investigation into the management of Quarantine affairs, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, yester-

Captain O'Rorke, Superintendent of the West Bank Hospital, examined:-Have been Superinsaiary is \$166 67; know Commissioner Bell; cannot say how often he visited the Hospital this year, but he was a constant visitor last year; the material for the building of the Hospital was furnished by Frank Swift; do not know how much stone was delivered; had no reason to find fault with the material furnished; it was not practicable to board the Lower Quarantine at all seasons; Tompkinsville is the easiest place to board along the harbor; the

Quarantine at all seasons; Tompkinsville is the eastest place to board along the harbor; the treatment of smallpox patients in the lower bay was very successful; the patients are now sent to Blackwell's Island.

Some memoranda were here called for and witness left to get them.

N. B. Sinclair, stevedore, examined:—Have been fitteen years in the stevedore audicing the connected with Quarantine in 1870; by arrangement with the New York Stevedore and Lightership Company we received seventy. It was part of the gross earnings; after Mr. White and his company left we continued to do the work for the Quarantine Commissioners; paid no bonus to anybody; our bills were paid without reduction; Mr. Louer, my partner, made all the arrangements; do not know that he paid any percentage; my impression is that no money was paid for the business, but I do not know positively; we did the work for 1871; I never spoke to the Doctor about the business; in regard to the business this year I think my partner told me that something must be paid, but not to the Doctor; I could not state what percentage was paid for the business; it was thought to be an important contract, but it did not turn out so; I do not know where the money went to—that is, if any was paid; our receipts for the last year were \$20,000, which was much less than was anticipated; the men were obliged to remain at Quarantine, and stayed in a barge anchored there; we labored under great expense—as much as \$24 per nour being paid; we had nothing to do with the towing; I was down the bay all the time; I never made out a bill or paid a cent.

Captain O'Rorke having returned his examination was resumed:—I was directed by the late commissioners to keep an account of the stone delivered; Dr. Bell told me to keep an account; I made reports to Mr. Rich previous to his resignation; I then made my reports to the commissioners' secretary; do not know that there was claimed to be a discrepancy between your reports and toose of the commission.—I we made for the commissioner in which

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The Committee of Seven.
The Committee of Seven, appointed at the meeting of Tammany Society on Saturday evening to decide upon the proper persons to be inspectors of election, commenced its labors last evening at Tammany Hall. The committee consists of Augustus Scheil, John Kelly, John W. Chanler, William C. Conner, Edward L. Donnelly, John Fox and Andrus Connor. Over three hundred adherents of Tammany were William C. Conner, Edward L. Donnelly, Joan Fox and Andrus Connor.

Over three hundred adherents of Tammany were present in the ministrei hall. Among these were Larry Klernan, Michael Norton, Alexander Frear, Thomas Coman, Judges Shandley, Fowler, Scott, Cox and Dowling, Charles G. Cornell, John D. Newman, Thomas Dunlap, Henry Woltman, William Hitonman, and many other representative leaders. The session of the committee was of a private nature, and the representation from each Assembly district was called and the names of suitable parties for inspectors of election were presented, after which the delegation withdrew from the room. In nearly all of the Assembly districts there were more than one set of names presented, some of them being from other organizations, including the German Democratic Vinion, the Democratic Reform organization, and from the German Democratic Union. The committee merely received the names submitted, but deferred action upon them until after the meeting on Wednesday evening, when additional names will be received, and the final announcement will be made through the press yn

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 11, 1872.

Supreme Court, General Term, Calendar for Tuesday, March 12:—Nos. 33, 39, 40, 42, 47, 48, 49, 27, 56, 52, 59, 60, 21,

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

Office-The Itineracy the Fundamental Principle of Methodism-Supersoding Secta-

tion of the pastoral term, so importan cussed at considerable length and in its various bearings by Rev. Messrs. Taylor, King, Curry, Buckley and others. Mr. Taylor led the discussion, carnestly and cloquently advocating a reduction rather than an extension of the pastoral term of office. He thought the efficiency of the Church had been injured by the present extension from two to three years. The itineracy is the great democratic levelier of Methodism, and ii the limit is removed this peculiar feature will be broken and destroyed, he believed, within ten years, and perhaps in five years. He compared it to the cylinder of a printing press—if it be arrested in one point all the machinery must stop. If the term of

and a round of ministers is stopped. He believed the experience of the Church would sustain his statement that the third year of the present term of

port.

Dr. CURRY, who was a member of that commit tee, also denied that the three years rule was de signed to apply generally. It was to be discretion ary with the bishops, and was passed to enable them to do legally what through outward pressur they had been obliged to do in many cases befor the rule was adopted. And he believed a greate pressure was brought to bear at present upon the superintendents than had ever oeen before. And

the churches. Dr. True and others wanted to speak on the question, and it was, therefore, continued over till next week.

Dr. Curry then reported for the special committee previously appointed to confer with the managers of the Old Ladies' Home, in regard to superseding by voluntary contributions the annual appropriations heretofore made by the State Legislature to this charity. It will be remembered that a year ago the preachers very warmly discussed this matter of sectantian appropriations, and passed resolutions strongly condemnatory of the managers' acceptance of either money or lands from the city or State in future. At that time a committee was appointed to devise a plan to supply the deficiency thus caused by a refusal to accept the State's aid. This committee, as its report yesterday showed, favored the plan of securing 1,000 annual subscribers of \$10 each to run on for five years, and the preachers were invited to co-operate by subscribing themselves and by getting as many of their church members as they could to do likewise. The society had not had a single dollar from the city or State last year or this, and there is imperative need that prompt action be taken in this matter.

By unanimous request Dr. Eggleston was invited natter.
By unanimous request Dr. Eggleston was invited

to address the preachers' meeting next Monday morning immediately after the opening of the dis-cussion on the extension of the ministerial term by Dr. Frue, Adjourned.

THE ATTEMPTED BLACKMAIL CASE

The Case Again Up Before Judge Dowling The Prisoner's Counsel Appeal to Mr. Carter's Christianity, and Emma is Allowed to Go Home. Yesterday morning the room of the Court of

Special Sessions was filled tos it utmost capacity by a large throng of persons eager to hear the exam nation of the Carter-Couch blackmail case. was set down for hearing, before ge Dowling, at ten o'clock.
this hour all the parties parties person. Accompanying Mr. Delasield Smith, counsel for the defence, was Mr. Daniel H. Couch, father of the unfortunate girl. He is a very respectable

sel for the defence, was Mr. Daniel H. Couch, father of the unfortunate girl. He is a very respectable appearing person, apparently about forty years of age, and when he entered the court room seemed greatly careworn and sorrow-stricken. He says he lives in Dutchess county and first heart of his unhappy child's dilemma through the newspapers, and, of conrise, hastened to her side,

District Attorney Sullivan, on behalf of the people, when the Justice had announced himself in a condition to hear the case, said he was ready to go on with the examination, and hoped matters would be expedited as much as possible.

At this point Mr. Deladeld Smith arose, and, after stating that the papers were at fault in asserting on the occasion of the first hearing that he appeared as the friend and counsel for the defendant, urged that the complaint be withdrawn. Dr. Carter, he asserted, as a minister of Christ could not certainly take delight in prosecuting the unfortunate girl, who had, perhaps, been too rash in the matter of letter writing. Her father was present, bowed down with sorrow and grief, and only asked to be allowed to take his child home with him, where, he assured the Court, she would be kept from any further designs upon the complainant.

Air. Gerry declared that such a course of proceeding could not under and circumstances be allowed. Dr. Carter did not appear as a rash, dissolute Lothario, who was desirous of ridding nimself of a mistress, but as an honest, upright gentleman, a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ, who has always occupied the first rank in religion as well as in society, and who has been greatly-wronged by the decendant, Miss Couch. If he were to consent to the withdrawal of the complaint it would seriously compromise him, and therefore, while ne did not and would not prosecute the unhappy girl through a spirit of revenge, he was nevertheless bound to protect himself and his cherished reputation.

Judge Dowling said he could not consider the

tion.

Juage Dowling said he could not consider the motion to have the charge withdrawn. The defendant was cnarged with a felony, and, therefore, it was beyond the power of the magistrate to allow seld charge to be withdrawn.

Mr. Smith, however, still persisted in his motion. He thought the ends of justice morally, if not legally, would be attained quite as well by allowing the defendant to go home to her family as by prosecuting her and possibly opening the doors of the State Prison to her. He admitted Miss Couch was a failen woman, but thought that if the reverend complainant was destrous of saving souls her soil was as well worth saving as that of any one cise. He thought the doors of her had taken in not paying the money she demanded, but, on the contrary, turning her over to the police authorities and then lacing her in open court, quite as much as he could were he to convict her and send her to prison.

The counsel sain that as Miss Couch was unable, through sickness, to attend, he would suggest that carriages be procured, and the Judge, together with the counsel on both sides, go to her hotel, where the form of waiving an examination could be gone through with, and the unfortunate may then be allowed to go home with her lather. This was finally agreed to, and the carriages having been ordered the party drove up to the Libby House, corner of Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, where, in Miss Conch's room, court was formally opened. The lady, of course, waived an examination, and after the necessary questions had been asked and answered she was left at liberty to return home with her father, who became personally responsible for her apearance whenever wanted by the Grand Jury.

A BOARDING HOUSE THIEF.

A BOARDING HOUSE THIEF.

on Saturday last John Wright engaged board at the house No. 774 Second avenue, and last night leit the house, carrying with him a quantity of clothing valued at \$60, the property of Fatu Kane, who subsequently found Wright on a Third avenue car with one of his coats on his back. Kane attempted to take the coat from him, which resulted in Wright's attacking him and severely cutting his head. Wright was arrested by officer McGenly and locked up in the station house.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

A Nobleman Burned in Bed in Brussels.

FLIGHT OF THE CRIMINALS.

TRACKING THE STOLEN PROPERTY.

LIGHT FROM THE ATLANTIC.

Arrest of an Extravagant Belgian in Philadelphia.

AN INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTY.

Central Office, arrested a Belgian calling himself Charles Volt, at the Petry Hotel, in Philadelphia, charged with having in his possession and putting into circulation certain bonds and shares that had been stolen from Le Chevalier Dubois Bianco, of Brussels, who was murdered in that city on the 2d of October, 1871. According to informa-tion forwarded to Superintendent Kelso on the subject, Monsieur Le Chevalier Dubois Bianco on the road to Malines. He was a man well past upon his estates. The house in which the Chevaller resided differed but little from the ordinary country villas that surround the city, and was always remarkable in the neighborhood for the extreme attention paid to its entourage by the retainers of the Chevaller. On the night of the 2d of October,

THAT GENTLEMAN WAS MURDERED and his house set on fire there were but two per sons in the building beside the proprietor. These were two servants, named Jean Louis Grooten and Joseph Vianden, both Prussian subjects, and na-tives of a village near Cologne. Groo-ten was in the employ of the Chevalier about two months and Vianden six weeks. They remained at Brussels some time after the murder, at the house of the Count Dh du Val de Beauluew, the son-in-law of the Chevaller, and then went back ber the inhabitants of the neighborhood of Bianco Villa were thrown into a wild state of excitement taken place in their midst. The body of the old COMPLETELY BURNED FROM THE BONES.

The room adjoining that in which the nobleman slept had been entered, the safe broken open and papers valued at £10,000 carried off. The local colice authorities were quickly on the spot to examine the scene of the orime minutely, but could not fasten the guit upon any of the parties in the district. The servants were put through a rigid inquiry, but nothing definite could be discovered against them. A woman, who lived in the town and with whom the Chevaller was known to have had intimate relations, extending over a period of twenty years, was examined, but nothing definite could be elicited from her. She, however, contradicted the first story she told the police so many times that a good deal of suspicion attached to her until more recent events turned the doubt another way. The Count Dh Du Val de Beaulieu states that in her interrogation before one of the local judges this woman stated that of late years the Chevalier had formed an intimacy with a girl of low hie, who was known as Hainaut. Upon this information the magistrate caused a strict search to be made for the girl Hainaut, but she could not be found; and whether she is an invention on the par; of the Chevalier's old irlend or has escaped from the city after

remains yet a mystery. The Count further adds, in his correspondence with Superintendent Kelso, that this older woman, whose name he does not give, was on a footing of the most perfect understanding with the servants of the Chevalier, and they were in the habit of rendering each other such services as came in the way of people in their condition of life. She has had in her possession for a considerable time an open will, in which a life pension of \$500 was bequeathed to her besides a number of other valuable presents. This woman is still in Brussels, and although she has cleared herself of every suspiction of compilicity in the crime the convergence. Brusseis, and although she has cleared herself of every suspicion of complicity in the crime the con-tradictory statements made to the investigating magistrate at the time of the first examination have created an unfavorable impression against her. All search for the criminals proving fruitless the authorities at Brusseis were compelled to drop the

created an unfavorable impression against her.

All search for the criminals proving fruitess the authorities at Brussels were compelled to drop the maiter where they had taken it up, with the mysterious murder and robbery of the Chevalier Things had resumed their ordinary routine, when a ray of light stole in upon the darkness from across the Atiantic. On the 7th or 8th of last February one of the Stolen shates—No. 1,005, of the Commercial Bank of Deihorpe, Tiberghan & Co., of Brussels—was presented for negotiation by M. Letsen, a banker of Amiens. The payment of the bond was immediately stopped, and M. Letsen was asked how the paper came into his possession. He informed the police that the security came to him in the regular course of business from a merchant in London named Cowston. A tangible clue to some of the stolen property having been discovered, the Count de Beaulieu immediately started for London, accompanied by the chief of Police of Brussels, and they at once put themselves in communication with Superintendent Williamson, Chief of Erussels, and they at once put themselves in communication with Superintendent Williamson, Chief of Brussels, and they at once put themselves in communication with Superintendent Williamson, Chief of the Beigian debt of 4½ per cents, that the Count de Beaulieu also believes to be part of the booty carried off by the murderers. Having traced the matter to New York, and no doubt being under the impression that the criminals had escaped to this country, Superintendent Williamson telegraphed the lacts in the case to Superintendent Kelso, and the Count de Beaulieu put himself in direct communication with that gentleman. Superintendent Williamson telegraphed the incts in the case to Superintendent facility of the Beigian debt of Detective Phil Farley, who set to work to unravel the mystery. He first called upon the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., to ascertain how the bond in question came finto the matter in the hands of Detective Phil Farley, who set to work to unravel the myst

Farley she had been royally treated some weeks before by

A MAGNIFICENT BELGIAN,
who was living at the Prescott House, on Broadway. To that caravansera the detective bent his mysterious steps, only to find, in his arrival, that the Beigian bird had flown. He had hved at the hotel several weeks, the proprietors told Mr. Farley, with his wife, a common-looking woman, evidently of the lowest order of German peasants, and had gone on lo Philadelphia from there. The detective went to superintendent Kelso to report progress and the Superintendent Kelso to report progress and the Superintendent instructed his detective to go on to Philadelphia and endeavor to capture the much-desired Mr. Charles Volt. On Thursday hast Mr. Farley went to Philadelphia, accompanied by a gentleman who had met Volt in this city, and after a rigorous search Mr. Volt was found by the detective in bed at the Petry House. After complying with the necessary formalities betective Farley arrested Volt and brought him on to New York on Saturday night hast and locked him up at Police Headquarters. Yesterday morning Superintendent Kelso

TELEGRAPHED TO THE BELGIAN CONSUL.

Kelso

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in Brooklyn, and after a consultation with that gentieman an inquiry was made among the various
banking institutions in the city doing business with
Belgium to find if any more of the stolen bends had
been disposed of by Volt. Upon notice of this
inquiry Messrs, Kaminski & Hegerield, of 747
Broadway, came to the Superintendent and inlormed him that Volt had left with them, on January 19, some securities and shares in the Altsbaden
Stock Society (Altsoaden Aguen Gesetlschape), num-

don Volt said only a couple of weeks. He had arrived there on the 1st of October, and was joined by his wife.

ABOUT TEN DAYS AFTER,
and then they came on to New York. Detective Farley examined the trunks belonging to Volt and his companion at the Petry House, in Philadelphia, and he found that the ciothing of the pair was English and new. Not a single article did they possess but bore unmistakable signs of having been lately purchased in English and new. Not a single article did they possess but bore unmistakable signs of having been lately purchased in English and the style of living of Mr. Volt while he inhanited that establishment. The cierk told him that Volt seemed to have plenty of money, with an insatiable thirst for champagne and other expensive luxuries. He conducted himself in a most outlandish manner, often going down stairs in the middle of the night, and demanding to be served with extravagant suppers and wines. These were invariably refused, and then Mr. Volt would storm and demand why

A MAN OF HIS WEALTH AND STANDING in the Old Country should be treated in such a manner. He frequently flung five dollar bills at the servants and proved a most delignifully docile and fruittul pigeon to the sharks who roam about hotels looking out for such prey. At several well known resiaurants and wine houses on the east side of town Mr. Volt is said to have conducted himself in a similar manner. He pretended to be a gentleman from Belgium travelling in America for the benefit of his health, in some places, and in others he told the people he had only just come from California, and he had brought back with him bags of gold. He developed a strong appetite for expensive wines during his stay in New York, and frequented all the houses in town that were famous for the quality of their vintages. Detective Farley yesterday took the prisoner before United States Commissioner Osborn, but that gentleman could not hold him, as there is no extradition treaty between Belgium and and this country. Mr. Farley then took him be

United States Commissioner Osborn, but that gentleman could not hold him, as there is no extradition treaty between Belgium and this country. Mr. Farley then took him before Judge Hogan, who committed him, upon affidavit of Detective Farley, for having brought stolen property into the State of New York. The police are under the impression that Voit is now in league with some MORE ACCOMPLISHED ARTISTS than nimself, who have the remainder of the stolen bonds and securities hidden away, and Detective Farley has undertaken the task of nunting up the remainder of the property. There is no doubt, he remainder of the property. There is no doubt, he thinks, that all the valuables detailed in the list sent on to Superintendent Keiso by the Count de Beaulieu have found their way to this country, and his finding them is only a question of time. It is to be regretted that no treaty exists between the two countries, for the information now going abroad will point out to criminals in this country

A FINE FIELD to escape to in the event of trouble. If this case should be the means of getting an extradition treaty, and there is very little doubt it will from what the Belgian Consul says, Detective Farler will have contributed an important point towards that result in the arrest of Volt.

The following is a list of the bonds and shares stolen from the safe of Le Chevaller Dubois de Becenco:—
One hundred and twenty-five shares Alstoden of

Becenco:— One hundred and twenty-five shares Alstoden of

600 francs, Nos. 225 to 409. Eight securities of Mulhein of 750 francs, Nos. 42 to 49. Ten securities of Mulheln of 500 francs, Nos. 171 to 180. Fifty-five shares Commercial Bank, Delhoye & Tebershier, Nos. 1,001 to 1,040, 1,097 to 1,100; 1,539, 1,340, 1,348, 1,987, 2,239. Twenty-three shares Marcenelle et Coulileb, Nos. 2,245 to 2,265 inclusive. Thirty-two rultroad bonds (Everard), Nos. 1,215 to 1,223; 1,242, 1,243; 2,908 to 2,924, 2,960 to 2,964.

THE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC IN BROOKLYN. That dread and fearfully disfiguring malady-the smallpox—which has clung so tenaciously to the skirts of the Churchly City, refusing to be shaken off by the efforts of the sanitary guar-M. D., last December, as essential to guard against the disease becoming epidemic, were two-fold, viz.:—First, the exercise of a rigid system of clean-liness on the part of the authorities in keeping the streets cleaned, and on the part of housekeepers in maintaining scrupulous order about their premises. Second, the employment of a corps of vaccinators, whose duty it should be to visit each house in the city and vaccinate or revaccinate the reople. The first condition was not complied with. The streets are dirty. Housekeepers, as a general thing, are cleanly in Brooklyn. The vaccinators were employed for the brief space of one month—January—and during that period performed excellent service, doubtless preventing great havoe among the community. But the period was insufficient to complete the work of vaccination, and this useful auxiliary of the Sanitary Department was dispensed with on the ground that there were no more funds applicable for the purpose. This week the Health Officer reports that led fresh cases of smallpox have been recorded, and forty-two deaths have occurred. Comment is unnecessary, as the danger is painfully apparent.

THE P. O. OF S. A.

The State Camp of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America of New York will meet in semi-annual session in this city to-day. The order has been in existence about thirty years, but during the great war of the rebellion it became almost extinct, the members rallying to the service of their country, as bound both by obligation and desire. Since the war it has been gaining strength very fast, and on the 6th of this month, at a convention held in Allentown, Pa., a National Camp was formed by delegates from a convention held in Allentown, Pa., a National Camp was formed by delegates from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Onio, Maryland, Delaware and Missouri. The officers elect to the new National Camp were:—
J. K. Heims, of Pennsylvania, National President; H. H. Holl, of Pennsylvania, National Vice President; E. Z. C. Judson, of New Jersey, Master of Fand C.; H. J. Stager, of Pennsylvania, National Treasurer; M. Coachman, of New York, Inspector; Mr. Miller, of Maryland, Sergeant-at-Arms; Rev. H. A. Neliz, of Pennsylvania, Chaplain.

The order is strictly American in membership, patriotic and benevolent in its principles and objects, and distinctly separate from political intigues. In its constitution State and subordinate camps are enjoined against the use of the Order for any partism political pulpose, the penalty of discoedience in this respect being the revocation of their charters.

Its main object is the union of Americans, the perpetuation of free education and a war against all sectarian interference with State rights or State moneys.

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In Pennsylvania alone there are over two hundred camps of this Order in active operation; about eighty in the State of New York, some in this city numbering between three hundred and four nundred members, while New Jersey and other States have large representations. The recent general observance of Washington's Birthday throughout the country may be mainly attributed to the exertions of this Order. Every camp in the United States is known as Washington Camp, and designated from the others only by its number and State.

At ten minutes past six o'clock last night a drebroke out on the second floor of the building 49 Frankin street, occupied by Kolasky & Obor, manufacturers of chigaons, causing a loss to stock of \$500: insured for \$500 in the Andes Company of Cincinnati. The building is owned by John Goshan and damaged \$350; insured. The lire was caused by one of the employes letting her chignon fall on the stove.

ROW IN A LAGER BEER SALOON.

At eight o'clock last night an altercation At eight orders hast hight an altercation took place in the lager beer saloon on Third avenue, near Seventy-fourth street, between Jacob khemhardt and Henry Miller, both residents of Monat Vernon, during which Miller received a dangerous wound in the head by some instrument in the hands of khemhardt, who made his escape.